

ATTACHMENT II

MEMORY OF THE WORLD REGISTER FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

APPLICATION FORM 2016

Title of item being proposed

Archives of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, which bear witness to the political violence that occurred in Peru between 1980 and 2000

1.0 Summary (max 200 words)

*Give a brief description of the documentary heritage being nominated and the reasons for proposing it. This is the "shop window" of your nomination and is best written **last!** It should contain all the essential points you want to make, so that anyone reading it can understand your case even if they do not read the rest of your nomination.*

The archives of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission bring together the testimonies of tens of thousands of victims of the violence experienced by Peru from 1980 to 2000, as well as other exceptional documents containing evidence of human rights violations and the efforts on the part of Peru's citizens, despite their pain, to act as builders of peace. These archives are not merely historical documents; they are the means by which these individuals and communities will in the future be able to seek redress through humanitarian action, the search for the missing, reparation and justice. In these archives the voices of the victims preserve for the historical record their own individual experiences of horror and sacrifice; experiences that enable a greater understanding of the national and regional processes brought to bear on the exercise of power, democracy and upon the human condition. Today this legacy endures the indifference of public opinion and political actors, with many preferring to forget the past. By preserving these archives and raising awareness through their inclusion in the Memory of the World, their protection will be assured and the backing of the international community will highlight their importance and their potential as advocates of peace and democracy.

2.0 Nominator

2.1 Name of nominator (person or organization)

Ministry of Culture.

2.2 Relationship to the nominated documentary heritage

The Ministry of Culture has entered into an agreement with the Ombudsman's Office to manage the photography exhibition "Yuyanapaq: To Remember"; in addition, the Ombudsman's Office, which is also the custodian and administrator of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Archive, has delegated the nomination to the Ministry of Culture.

2.3 Contact person(s) (to provide information on nomination)

Diana Álvarez Calderón – Peruvian Minister of Culture

2.4 Contact details

Name:

Lucía Solís

Address:

Av. Javier Prado Este 2465, San Borja, Lima 41.

Telephone(s) (51-1) 6189393 – extension 2581	Fax number:	E-mail(s) Isolis@cultura.gob.pe
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2.5 Declaration of authority

I certify that I have the authority to nominate the documentary heritage described in this document to the Regional Memory of the World Register.

Diana Álvarez-Calderón Gallo – Peruvian Minister of Culture.



Signature

Full name (Please PRINT)
Institution(s), if appropriate

Date

3.1 Name and identification details of the items being nominated

If inscribed, the exact title and institution(s) to appear on the certificate should be given

In this part of the form you must describe the document or collection in sufficient detail to make clear precisely what you are nominating. Any collection must be finite (with beginning and end dates) and closed.

“Archives of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, which bear testimony to the political violence that occurred in Peru between 1980 and 2000”.

They have been nominated by the Ministry of Culture and are *composed of three collections of documents*:

1. The photography exhibition “Yuyanapaq: To Remember”, composed of 179 photographs and a museographical description.
2. Audiovisual records of the Public Hearings of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.
3. *Final Report* of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (CVR).

1. Photography exhibition: “Yuyanapaq: To Remember”

This archive contains 179 photographs and a museographical description. The exhibition is composed of photographs collected and reproduced by the CVR from the archives of a variety of print media, freelance photographers, news agencies, military institutions, human rights organizations, churches and family albums.

It is conceived as a graphic representation of the memory of the period of violence. The images illustrate the experience of the conflict, its geographical and temporal expansion, its impact on society and the consequences for the victims. It presents emblematic examples of human rights violations: killings in rural areas; mass graves, terrorist attacks, targeted assassinations, the conflict and chaos in cities. It also illustrates episodes of violent expression in a variety of settings and institutions, including universities, schools, military bases, courts or the streets. A space has been devoted to the families or relatives of victims, the missing, orphaned children, released prisoners, those individuals who were forcibly displaced, and women's groups organized to confront the violence. A special section of the exhibition features a video recounting the 20-year history of violence in Peru.

The photography exhibition has been given the Quechua name “Yuyanapaq”, which means “in order to remember”. Quechua is the language of the indigenous people of Peru. Because of its relevance, the exhibition is permanent, and it is displayed on the sixth floor of the Museum of the Nation, in the headquarters of the Ministry of Culture.

2. Audiovisual record of the Public Hearings of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission

This archive contains the testimonies of 388 victims, who recount their individual and collective experiences of violence. The testimonies were presented to society in public hearings and broadcast on state television. A total of 21 Public Hearings were held in areas where the most intense violence had occurred, particularly in areas with an indigenous population: Huanta, Huamanga, Huancayo, Huancavelica, Lima, Tingo María, Abancay, Trujillo, Chumbivilcas, Cusco, Cajatambo, Pucallpa, Tarapoto, Huánuco and Chungui. In addition, Thematic Public Hearings were held in which the issues addressed included crimes against women, the position of universities, due process, forced displacement, and other key issues. The original medium is audiovisual, and Spanish translations of those testimonies that were given in the indigenous language have been provided.

3. Final Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission

This publication contains the results of the investigation carried out by the CVR between 2001 and 2003. It describes from the victims' perspective what the causes of the violence were, who those involved were, the principal settings where it took place, and the types of crimes committed against the population, including extrajudicial executions, forced disappearances, torture, massacres, sexual violence against women. The report reflects and systematically records a total of almost 17,000 victims' testimonies, gathered in 129 provinces and 509 districts throughout the country. It is composed of 10 volumes of approximately 500 pages each, making a total of 8000 pages. It concludes with recommendations for peace, reconciliation and non-repetition, as well as a complete reparations plan, which formed the basis of the work undertaken by the Council for Reparation.

3.2 Catalogue or registration details

Depending on what is being nominated, appending a catalogue can be a useful way of defining a collection. If this is too bulky or impractical, a comprehensive description accompanied by sample catalogue entries, accession or registration numbers or other ways of defining a collection's size and character can be used.

1. Text of “Yuyanapaq: To Remember”

The museographical description provides a timeline of the political violence in Peru, with the images displayed in 23 rooms, under the headings listed below:

Rooms:

1. Chronology
2. Video room
3. The violence begins
4. Uchuraccay case
5. The tragedy of Ayacucho
6. The war in San Martín
7. The war in the central forests
8. The violence spreads
9. A tribute to the victims
10. The deepening crisis
11. Huaycán and Raucana

12. Self-defense patrols and committees
13. Prisons
14. Molinos case
15. The war and universities
16. María Elena Moyano
17. Barrios Altos massacre
18. Tarata
19. Operation Chavín de Huántar
20. Orphans
21. Stories of resistance
22. Testimonies
23. Meeting room
24. Information center

2. Inventory of testimonies of the 21 Public Hearings

Excel file of the audiovisual material, organized as follows:

- CD code (in accordance with ISAD G standards).
- Descriptive title including the name of the case and the name(s) of the victim(s).
- Case code.

See Appendix 01.

3. Table of Contents of the Final Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission

VOLUME I. PART ONE: THE PROCESS, THE EVENTS, THE VICTIMS

Preface

Introduction

Section One: Overview of the process

Chapter 1: The periods of violence

Chapter 2: The regional spread

Chapter 3: The faces and profiles of the violence

Chapter 4: The legal dimension of events

VOLUME II. PART ONE: Section Two: Those involved in the conflict

Chapter 1: The armed groups

1.1. The Communist Party of Peru - Shining Path [*Sendero Luminoso*] – PCP - SL

Chapter 1 PCP - SL Origin

Chapter 2 PCP - SL 1980-82

Chapter 3 PCP - SL 1983-85

Chapter 4 PCP - SL 1986-92

Chapter 5 PCP - SL 1992-2000

Conclusions

Appendix 1 People's Guerrilla Army

Appendix 2 History of the PCP - SL 1930-70

Appendix 3 Party Structure of the PCP - SL

1.2. The Police Forces

1.3. The Armed Forces

1.4. The Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement [*Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac Amaru*]

1.5. The Self-Defense Committees

VOLUME III. PART ONE: Section Two: The political protagonists and social organizations

Chapter 2: Political and institutional protagonists

- 2.1. The Popular Action [*Acción Popular*] government
- 2.2. The Peruvian APRA ["American Popular Revolutionary Alliance"] party government
- 2.3. The 1990s and the two Alberto Fujimori governments
- 2.4. The parties of the left
- 2.5. The Legislature
- 2.6. The Judiciary

Chapter 3: Social organizations

- 3.1. The human rights movement
- 3.2. Unions, business associations and women's organizations
- 3.3. The Catholic Church and evangelical churches
- 3.4. The media
- 3.5. The educational system and teaching
- 3.6. Universities

VOLUME IV. SECTION THREE: The settings of the violence

Chapter 1: Violence in the regions

- 1.1. The South-Central region
- 1.2. The Central Region
- 1.3. The Southern Andean region
- 1.4. The Northeastern region
- 1.5. The Metropolitan Lima region
- 1.6. Complementary Axes

VOLUME V. SECTION THREE: Representative stories of violence

Chapter 2: Representative stories of violence

- 2.1. PCP-SL in rural Ayacucho: the beginning of the internal armed conflict
- 2.2. Violence in the communities of Lucanamarca, Sancos and Sacsamarca
- 2.3. The Chungui and Oreja de Perro cases
- 2.4. The Uchuraccay case
- 2.5. The Cahui de SAIS ["Social Interest Agricultural Society"]
- 2.6. The mining unions
- 2.7. Molinos: Defeat of the MRTA ["Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement"] in the central region
- 2.8. Indigenous peoples and the Ashaninka case
- 2.9. The PCP-SL during the drug trafficking boom in Alto Huallaga
- 2.10. The MRTA northeastern front in San Martín
- 2.11. Violence and drug trafficking in the provinces of Padre Abad and Coronel Portillo
- 2.12. The pacification strategy on the left bank of the Huallaga River
- 2.13. The violence in Huaycán
- 2.14. Raucana: Attempt to create an open political committee
- 2.15. The unions of the central highway: Between radicalism and resignation
- 2.16. The battle for the shantytowns of Lima: The case of Villa El Salvador
- 2.17. The PCP-SL and the battle for Puno
- 2.18. The San Cristóbal National University of Huamanga
- 2.19. The National Education University "Enrique Guzmán y Valle", La Cantuta
- 2.20. The San Marcos National University
- 2.21. The National University of Central Peru
- 2.22. Prisons
- 2.23. Drug trafficking, internal armed conflict and corruption

VOLUME VI. SECTION FOUR: Crimes and human rights violations

Chapter 1: Patterns in the perpetrating of crimes and human rights violations

- 1.1. Killings and massacres
 - 1.2. Forced disappearances
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- 1.3. Arbitrary executions
- 1.4. Torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment
- 1.5. Sexual violence against women
- 1.6. Violation of due process
- 1.7. Kidnapping and hostage taking
- 1.8. Violence against children
- 1.9. Violation of collective rights

VOLUME VII. SECTION FOUR: Crimes and human rights violations

Chapter 2: The cases investigated by the CVR

- 2.1. Extrajudicial executions at Ayacucho Hospital (1982)
- 2.2. The attack on the Popular Action [*Acción Popular*] offices (1983)
- 2.3. Extrajudicial execution at the Totos military base (1983)
- 2.4. The Canchacancha killings (1983)
- 2.5. Extrajudicial executions in Sillaccasa (1983)
- 2.6. Extrajudicial executions in Lucanamarca (1983)
- 2.7. Extrajudicial executions in Socos (1983)
- 2.8. Extrajudicial executions in Ccarpaccasa (1983)
- 2.9. Disappearances, torture and extrajudicial executions at the Los Cabitos military base (1983-1985)
- 2.10. Extrajudicial executions of evangelical believers in Callqui (1984)
- 2.11. Confirmed extrajudicial executions in the Pucayacu graves (1984)
- 2.12. The disappearance of the journalist Jaime Ayala (1984)
- 2.13. The torture and extrajudicial execution of Jesús Oropeza (1984)
- 2.14. Extrajudicial executions in Putis (1984)
- 2.15. Extrajudicial executions in Accomarca (1985)
- 2.16. The serious injuries caused to Domingo García Rada (1985)
- 2.17. Extrajudicial executions in Pucayacu II (1985)
- 2.18. The PCP-SL attack on the village of Marcas (1985)
- 2.19. The killings committed by the self-proclaimed Rodrigo Franco Command (1985-1990)
- 2.20. The killing of Admiral Ponce Canessa (1986)
- 2.21. The killings in Huayao (1992)
- 2.22. The La Cantuta extrajudicial executions of university students (1992)
- 2.23. The Pomata and Parcco Alto extrajudicial executions (1986)
- 2.24. The killing of Rodrigo Franco (1987)
- 2.25. The killing of César López Silva (1987)
- 2.26. Disappearances at the Santa Rosa military base (Checcasa) (1988)
- 2.27. The Cayara extrajudicial executions and cover up (1988)
- 2.28. Massacre in the village of Aranhuay (1988)
- 2.29. Killing of Changos Alto and Chicche community leaders (1989)
- 2.30. The disappearance of the Ashaninka chief Alejandro Calderón (1989)
- 2.31. The massacre of the residents of Pacchas in Huamanga (1989)
- 2.32. The extrajudicial executions of Abel Malpartida Páez and Luis Álvarez (1989)
- 2.33. The killings during the attack on the Uchiza police station (1989)
- 2.34. The killing of Bárbara D'Achille and Carlos Bohórquez (1989)
- 2.35. The killing of Fermín Azparrent (1989)
- 2.36. The attack on the Regiment of Junín Hussars (1989)
- 2.37. The extrajudicial executions in the district of Los Molinos (1989)
- 2.38. The Pucará extrajudicial executions (1989)
- 2.39. Killing of nine villagers in Yumbatos, San Martín (1989)
- 2.40. The disappearance of Ángel Escobar Jurado (1990)
- 2.41. Disappearances and torture at the Los Laureles military base (Esaú Cajas) (1990)
- 2.42. Disappearances and extrajudicial executions in Chumbivilcas (1990)
- 2.43. The killing of Orestes Rodríguez (1990)
- 2.44. The disappearances of students at the National University of Central Peru (1990-1992)
- 2.45. The extrajudicial executions in Barrios Altos (1991)
- 2.46. Forced disappearances and the killing of community leaders in Chuschi (1991)

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- 2.47. Disappearances of the Huancapi mayoral candidates (1991)
 - 2.48. The killing of Porfirio Suni (1991)
 - 2.49. The killings of the priests Strzalkowski, Tomaszek and Dordi (1991)
 - 2.50. The extrajudicial executions in Santa Bárbara (1991)
 - 2.51. Serious injuries caused to Ana Lira (1992)
 - 2.52. The extrajudicial executions in Apiza (1992)
 - 2.53. The disappearance of the Santa peasants (1992)
 - 2.54. The kidnapping and killing of David Ballón Vera (1992)
 - 2.55. The killing of Manuel Tumba (1992)
 - 2.56. The kidnapping of the businessman Samuel Dyer Ampudia (1992)
 - 2.57. The killings of María Elena Moyano (1992) and Pascuala Rosado (1996)
 - 2.58. The killing of Pedro Huilca Tecse (1992)
 - 2.59. The disappearance of Pedro Yauri (1992)
 - 2.60. The deaths and serious injuries caused by the Tarata attack (1992)
 - 2.61. The Pichinaki killings (1993)
 - 2.62. The unjust incrimination and cruel treatment of Juan Mallea (1993)
 - 2.63. Killing of police officers, local leaders and candidates in Ajoyani and Antauta (1993)
 - 2.64. The extrajudicial executions during the counterinsurgency campaign on the left bank of the Huallaga River (1989-1994)
 - 2.65. The killing of Indalecio Pomatanta (1995)
 - 2.66. The extrajudicial executions in the residence of the Japanese ambassador (1997)
 - 2.67. The extrajudicial executions in El Frontón and Lurigancho prisons (1986)
 - 2.68. The extrajudicial executions in Canto Grande prison (1992)
 - 2.69. Killing of peasants in Lucmahuaycco (1984)
 - 2.70. Killings and human rights violations in Mazamari (1993)
 - 2.71. Human rights violations at the Capaya military base (1987-1989)
 - 2.72. The torture and killing of Rafael Salgado Castilla (1992)
 - 2.73. The extrajudicial executions of Luis Morales Ortega, the Solier family, Leonor Zamora and others (1991)

VOLUME VIII. SECOND PART: THE FACTORS THAT FACILITATED THE VIOLENCE

Chapter 1: Explaining the internal armed conflict

Chapter 2: The differential impact of the violence

2.1. Violence and gender inequality

2.2. Violence and ethnic racial inequality

PART THREE: THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE VIOLENCE

Introduction

Chapter 1: The psychosocial consequences

Appendix 1: Quantitative

Appendix 2: The exhuming of clandestine graves

Chapter 2: The sociopolitical consequences

Chapter 3: The economic consequences

General conclusions

General Luis Arias Graziani letter

VOLUME IX. PART FOUR: RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CVR FOR A NATIONAL COMMITMENT TO RECONCILIATION

Chapter 1: Foundations of reconciliation

Chapter 2: Recommendations

2.1 Institutional Reforms

2.2 Integrated Reparation Program

2.3 National Forensic Anthropology Intervention Plan

2.4 Monitoring mechanisms

Appendixes

Appendix 1: Institutional Memory

Appendix 2: Chronology 1978 -2000

Appendix 3: How many died?

Appendix 4: Cases and victims registered by the TRC.

Appendix 5: Cases and victims recorded by the CVR

Appendix 6: Data Base for qualitative assessment

Appendix 7: Report of Mental Health Unit

Appendix 8: Missing persons initiative involving the CVR, Ombudsman's Office, CNDDHH and CICR

List of missing persons cases

Appendix 9: Comprehensive Reparations Program

Appendix 10: Impact of Public Hearing on the participants. Transcript public sessions

Appendix 11: Testimonials transcription session of balance and prospec

3.3 Visual documentation if appropriate (for example, photographs, or a DVD of the documentary heritage)

It is useful to append photographs (or in the case of audiovisual material a CD, DVD, USB key of all or some of the material), where this adds additional information, to help the assessors visualize or listen to the collection or document.

- 2 photographs from the exhibition "Yuyanapaq: To Remember" (1 of visitors, 1 panoramic shot of the Ministry of Culture and 2 quadriptychs).
- 8 photographs of the Public Hearings (panoramic, individuals testifying, members of the CVR).
- 3 photos of the Final Report of the CVR (the submission of the Report to the President of the Republic of the ten volumes of the Report, fragments of the presentation and conclusions and recommendations), and a CD.

3.4 History/provenance

Describe what you know of the history of the collection or document. Your knowledge may not be complete, but give the best description you can.

Between the years 1980 and 2000 Peru experienced a period of political violence resulting from the decision by the subversive groups Shining Path and the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement to declare war on the state, its institutions and the population. This conflict led to massive human rights violations perpetrated against thousands of individuals.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission was created in June 2011, through Supreme Decree Number 065-2001-PCM, which was subsequently ratified and expanded by Supreme Decree Number 101-2001-PCM, "in order to clarify the process, events and responsibilities of the terrorist violence and of the human rights violations that occurred between May 1980 and November 2000, and to propose initiatives designed to affirm peace and harmony among all Peruvians, to strive to ensure national reconciliation, the rule of law and the strengthening of constitutional democracy". The Final Report was presented in August 2003.

Supreme Decree 065-2001-PCM, under the terms of which the CVR was created, established in Article 7 that "upon completion of its duties, the documentary record collected by the Commission throughout its lifespan will be handed over, after having been inventoried, to the Ombudsman's Office, with its contents held in the strictest confidentiality". On April 19th 2004, the Ombudsman's Office created the Information Center for the Collective Memory and Human Rights (CI), through Ombudsman's Office Resolution Number 010-2003 –DP.

For its part, the CVR designed and developed a photography exhibition which opened its doors for the first time in August 2003 in the Casa Riva Agüero and was visited by thousands of Peruvians and foreign nationals, including victims, their families and perpetrators. This exhibition constituted the first symbolic reparation and marked an important step on the long journey towards national reconciliation. As such, the exhibition formed part of the documentation handed over by the CVR to the Ombudsman's Office, and in its

turn this institution, in keeping with its commitment to strengthening democracy and promoting human rights, reopened the exhibition "Yupanapaq: To Remember" on July 20th 2006 in the Museum of the Nation, the headquarters of the Ministry of Culture, as a space devoted to ensuring continued remembrance. Under the current agreement, the Ministry of Culture has undertaken to maintain the exhibition until 2026.

3.5 Bibliography

A bibliography demonstrates what others have independently said and written about the heritage you are nominating. It is best if you can cite scholars from several countries, rather than just your own country, and if they are authoritative voices clearly independent from both your own institution and UNESCO.

Steve Stern, Peter Winn, Federico Lorenz, Aldo Marchesi (Ed).

2013 *No hay mañana sin ayer. Batallas por la memoria histórica en el Cono Sur*. Lima: IEP.

Yezer, Caroline

2007 *"Anxious Citizenship: Insecurity, Apocalypse and War Memories in Peru's Andes"*. Doctoral thesis. Durham: Duke University.

Morote, Herbert

2013 *¡Todos contra la verdad! Lo que siempre quiso saber sobre la CVR ¿Quiénes no quieren divulgar el informe de la CVR? ¿Resurge Sendero Luminoso?* Lima: Jaime Campodónico Editores.

Lisa Magarrel, Leonardo Filippini (Ed.)

2006 *El legado de la verdad: La justicia penal en la transición peruana*. International Center for Transitional Justice.

La Sema, Miguel

2012 *The Corner of the Living: Ayacucho on the Eve of the Shining Path Insurgency*. The University of North Carolina.

Sebastian Chávez Wurm

2011 *Der Leuchtende Pfad in Peru (1970-1993)*. Erfolgsbedingungen widerständiger Politik.

Correa, Cristián.

2013 Reparaciones en Perú: *El largo camino entre las recomendaciones y la implementación*. Lima: International Center for Transitional Justice. December 13 2013.
<<http://ictj.org/sites/default/files/ICTJ-Report-Peru-Reparations-Spanish-2013.pdf>>

Núñez del Arco Saavedra, Claudia.

2009 El derecho internacional de los derechos humanos y las tareas pendientes del Programa Integral de Reparaciones en el Perú". *Derechovirtual.com, Segunda Época*, Lima, N° 1, pp. 1-18 Asociación Civil Impulso Legal Peruano. Consultation: December 13 2013.
<<http://www.derechovirtual.com/uploads/archivos/E2n1Nunez.pdf>>

3.6 Names, qualifications and contact details of up to three independent people or organizations with expert knowledge about the values and provenance of the documentary heritage

Name	Qualifications	Contact details (address and/or email)
1. Charles Walker	Professor at the University of California - Davis	cwalker@ucdavis.edu

2. Anne Pérotin-Dumon	Archivist	perotina@usa.net
3. Jo-Marie Burt	Professor at George Mason University	jmburt@gmu.edu

The referees you cite will be asked for their opinions. UNESCO may also contact other authoritative referees so that a good spectrum of opinion is available for assessment purposes.

4.0 Legal information

4.1 Owner of the documentary heritage (name and contact details)

Name: Diana Álvarez-Calderón Gallo Peruvian Minister of Culture	Dirección: Av. Javier Prado Este 2465, San Borja, Lima 41
Telephone: (511) 618939	Facsimile: Email: daivarez@cultura.gob.pe

4.2 Custodian of the documentary heritage (name and contact details if different from the owner)

Name: Eduardo Vega Luna Peruvian Ombudsman	Address: Jirón Ucayali 394 -398, Lima 1
Telephone: (511) 311 0300 - Anexo 1202	Facsimile: Email: defensor@defensoria.gob.pe

4.3 Legal status

Provide details of legal and administrative responsibility for the preservation of the documentary heritage

The Peruvian Ministry of Culture was created in 2010 through Law Number 29565. It is responsible for the photography exhibition "Yuyanapaq: To Remember", under the terms of the agreement signed with the Peruvian Ombudsman's Office.

The Ombudsman's Office was created under the provisions of the 1993 Peruvian Constitution, as a constitutionally autonomous institution, charged with defending fundamental rights, overseeing compliance with the duties of the state administration, as well as the efficient provision of public services throughout the national territory of Peru. It is responsible for the custodianship of the Documentation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and has issued Directive Number 001-2004/DP-ADDHH, establishing the "Guidelines for the organization and running of the Information Center for the Collective Memory and Human Rights of the Ombudsman's Office".

4.4 Accessibility

Describe how the item(s) / collection may be accessed. All access restrictions should be explicitly stated below: *Encouraging accessibility is a basic objective of MoW. Accordingly, digitization for access purposes is encouraged and you should comment on whether this has been done or is planned. You should also note if there are legal or cultural factors that restrict access.*

- Photography exhibition "Yuyanapaq: To Remember", a visual account of the 1980-2000 internal armed conflict: Unrestricted, open access to the general public, completely free of charge. The Peruvian newspaper *La República* published a print version of the exhibition for nationwide distribution, and it can be accessed online at the following address:
http://www.dhnet.org.br/verdade/mundo/peru/cv_peru_yuyanapaq_fotos.pdf

- Archive of the 21 Public Hearings of the Commission for Truth and Reconciliation: Unrestricted access, the digitized documents and audio records can be consulted and copied at the Information and Documentation Center of the Ombudsman's Office. And Documentation Center and Research, del Lugar de la Memoria, Tolerancia e Inclusión Social. www.lum.cultura.pe/cdi
- Final Report of the Commission for Truth and Reconciliation in 10 volumes: Unrestricted, open access, available online at the following addresses:
<http://www.cverdad.org.pe/>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=otQXZ8oRYKc>

4.5 Copyright status

Describe the copyright status of the item(s) / collection

Where copyright status is known, it should be stated. However, the copyright status of a document or collection has **no bearing** on its significance and is not taken into account in determining whether it meets the criteria for inscription.

The copyright of the entire documentary record produced by the CVR, of which the nominated archives form a part, is held by the Peruvian state.

5.0 Assessment against the selection criteria

5.1 Authenticity.

Is the documentary heritage what it appears to be? Have identity and provenance been reliably established?

The authenticity of the documents is supported by their status as primary documents compiled by legally constituted institutions such as the CVR, Ombudsman's Office and the CR.

In all cases, there exists a thorough explanation of the methodology for the gathering, handling, systematization and conservation of the nominated documents, thereby ensuring the reliability of their identity and provenance.

5.2 Regional significance

Is the heritage unique and irreplaceable? Would its disappearance constitute a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of humanity? Has it created great impact over time and/or within a particular cultural area of the region? Has it had great influence (positive or negative) on the course of history?

These archives preserve the voices, memories and experiences of hundreds of thousands of victims of serious human rights violations; of individuals who have suffered repression and who have still not been entirely granted the truth, justice and reparation to which they are entitled. Their testimonies stand as evidence of a history which the country, region and world as a whole have only partially acknowledged, upheld and processed to date: that of the violence perpetrated against ordinary citizens, particularly the most vulnerable members of society, and the impunity with which such acts were committed, and how difficult it has been, despite the passage of time, to overcome this impunity.

Peru was not an isolated case. Throughout the Americas, periods of grave institutional crisis and violence were experienced that led to massive human rights violations. The task of seeking clarification of the truth, repairing the social fabric, reconstructing institutions and rebuilding trust is a complex one. In our countries memory is of fundamental importance because it is through memory that those who suffered are able to claim their rightful place in the official national narrative from which they are often excluded. But it is also of fundamental importance because it constitutes a heritage that must be preserved until a time comes that will be more conducive to memory, justice and the upholding and promotion of reconciliation. These archives possess enormous potential for the promotion of peace.

The importance and unique character of these archives are of global significance because they form part of the struggle of humanity to achieve respect for human rights, at a time when that battle appears to remain unresolved. These archives present a dramatic account of the extremes to which human beings may be driven in pursuit of their beliefs (such as social changes or the imposition of a social order), abandoning fundamental and individual freedoms as they pursue their aims.

These archives narrate the suffering of a people, the majority of whom were indigenous, who were the victims of extreme and insane violence, abused by representatives of the state and terrorists, and subjected to the indifference of the rest of society. Unlike other cases of human rights violations in Chile and Argentina, which provoked immediate and widespread international condemnation and expressions of solidarity with the victims, in Peru continental and global indifference were significant factors, in part because the Peruvian state was not a military dictatorship, and also because these victims were indigenous, with little power to generate empathy or build social support networks.

It is in this context that the archives of the CVR and CR being nominated demonstrate from a unique and national perspective -which at the same time possesses universal significance- the fragility of the consensus achieved by our cultures and civilizations and the difficulty of protecting the human condition in the 21st century.

5.3 Comparative criteria:

Does the heritage meet any of the following tests? (It must meet at least one of them.)

5.3.1 Time

Is the document evocative of its time (which may have been a time of crisis, or significant social or cultural change)? Does it represent a new discovery? Or is it the "first of its kind"?

The internal armed conflict experienced in Peru from 1980 to 2000 constituted the most intense, widespread and prolonged period of violence in the entire history of the Republic. The archives being nominated document this history in great detail and from the point of view of the victims. It was the first time that a public institution assumed the responsibility of fully and meticulously investigating and documenting, in an unprecedented national initiative involving thousands of academics, activists and volunteers throughout the country, this history of human rights abuses. In addition to its consequences in a number of fields (such as justice, reparations and investigation), it also represented a landmark for the Peruvian state, as an effort to address its responsibilities and establish the basis for a process which is only now gaining acceptance. Never before had archives like those of the CVR.

5.3.2 Place

Does the document contain crucial information about a locality important in world history and culture? For example, was the location itself an important influence on the events or phenomena represented by the document? Does it describe physical environments, cities or institutions that have since vanished?

Peru is acknowledged as the cradle of one of the most important and ancient of the world's civilizations. Today it is a leading country in the region in terms of economic progress. However, these archives show that images of success may disguise harsh realities. Our communities are not merely historical sites where our people identify themselves in relation to their monuments and archaeological remains; they are living spaces where these descendants of a great culture have suffered terrible crimes that went unpunished, and where they continue to suffer exclusion. The archives describe in detail how the entire country was involved in a dynamic of intolerance and contempt for human life, and how this violence also possessed a geographic and symbolic dimension.

The archives of the CVR and CR record how the peoples of the coast, highlands and jungle were decimated. They contain information about how villagers were killed, and how collective wounds were incurred; detailed information on how the war affected personal lives and community life; how land use was altered, the need to escape and seek refuge, the mass forced displacement from the countryside to cities that created slums, and in many cases the disappearance of entire communities, transformed today into ghost towns. They also provide valuable information regarding the loss of spaces that were significant, symbolic and emblematic for different peoples, thereby weakening their cultures. The space people occupied was brutally distorted by the logic of war.

5.3.3 People

Does the cultural context of the document's creation reflect significant aspects of human behaviour, or of social, industrial, artistic or political development? Or does it capture the essence of great movements, transitions, advances or regression? Does it illustrate the lives of prominent individuals in the above fields?

The CVR was created as part of the process of political transition to democracy. In this context, it expresses the willingness of the state, the political class and civil society to find a way to process the consequences of twenty years of war and authoritarian government. Despite this auspicious beginning, the work of the CVR and subsequently that of the CR has lost currency and been relegated to an issue removed from the priorities of the state.

The achievements of the process of transition have been hard to sustain. The interest groups are far too weak to effectively influence political will and public opinion, for they are largely composed of citizens from the most disadvantaged sections of society: indigenous peoples and peasant communities. They are able to exert very little influence upon the power of the state.

According to the CVR, the death toll from the period of violence is 69,280 individuals. This figure exceeds the number of casualties suffered by Peru in all the foreign conflicts and civil wars of its entire 182 years of independence. The archives document how thousands of ordinary, poor and simple citizens became the victims of political violence. Acts of cruelty, discrimination and intolerance were perpetrated against them.

These archives provide support for ongoing processes of justice and reparation which face complex challenges that make progress slow. Those in power would prefer to "turn the page", in order to avoid any problems. At the same time, subversive groups also call for amnesty and the forgetting of differences.

The testimonies of the victims call out to us from the silence of death, the pain of their families, or from their lonely places of burial, telling us that today injustice and impunity have prevailed. But memory acts as a safeguard, enabling us to look ahead to a brighter future.

5.3.4 Subject and theme

Does the subject matter of the document represent particular historical or intellectual developments in the natural, social and human sciences? Or in politics, ideology, sport or the arts?

By its very nature, the archive being nominated represents a large scale multidisciplinary approach to the enormous challenge of recording and explaining such a bloody conflict. It is in itself a memorial, a treatise on human rights and international humanitarian law, the creative confluence between social history, sociology, anthropology and statistics. Its approach is both qualitative and quantitative. The result is a collection of reports and scientifically organized evidence that explore with a depth and rigor previously unseen in Peru and perhaps in the region as a whole the how, why and who of those involved in the process of violence, ranging from social analysis of decades-long national processes to micro-social factors and local experiences. The CVR Report led to advances among all the disciplines that focused not just on the war, but also on issues such as social change, education, modernization, indigenous rights, inequality, discrimination, social structure, poverty, racism and the interfaces between those issues. Today it would be impossible not to consider its results or evidence (testimonies) when addressing any related issue. It also marked a philosophical and ethical milestone, for it offered a profound reflection on the need to face the moral

consequences of our decisions, the way we live as a political community, and our responsibilities, with a firm commitment to focusing on a future defined by peace and reconciliation.

5.3.5 Form and style

Does the document have outstanding aesthetic, stylistic or linguistic value? Or is it a typical exemplar of a type of presentation, custom or medium? Is it an example of a disappeared or disappearing carrier or format?

The archives being nominated are composed of documents, manuscripts, testimonies, photographs, audiovisual (video and audio recordings) and journalistic material.

5.3.6 Social/ spiritual/ community significance:

Application of this criterion must reflect living significance – does documentary heritage have an emotional hold on people who are alive today? Is it venerated as holy or for its mystical qualities, or revered for its association with significant people and events? (Once those who have revered the documentary heritage for its social/ spiritual/ community significance no longer do so, or are no longer living, it loses this specific significance and may eventually acquire historical significance.)

The CVR recorded 17,000 testimonies and identified a death toll of approximately 69,000 people. To this figure an additional 15,000 missing persons must be added, as well as at least 500,000 forcibly displaced citizens. The CR has registered as potential beneficiaries of reparations a total of 182,350 persons. This mass of individuals is small compared to the number of people actually affected, which includes children, relatives and those who were never approached to testify. But this archive can still be said to have a direct bearing on the lives and rights of hundreds of thousands of men, women, villages and towns who entrusted to it their memories and their hopes of vindication. These are not merely historical archives; above all they are the repositories of a shared hope for a future defined by greater citizenship.

6.0 Contextual information

6.1 Rarity

The archives being nominated, which form part of the CVR collection, are unique both in terms of their testimonial content and as research sources in the construction of a collective memory. No less important is the fact that they stand as testimony to the work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (CVR), whose investigative work into human rights violations in Peru is historic in nature, given that it marked the first time that a commission was created with the level of autonomy enjoyed by the CVR in the field of research into cases of human rights violations in Peru.

6.2 Integrity

The archives being nominated form part of the documentary record of the CVR, which has been conserved intact. As stated in other sections of this document, the intention was to hand over the collection to the Ombudsman's Office once the mandate of the CVR was concluded. With this in mind, it was decided from the outset that this collection would be inventoried and submitted to the Ombudsman's Office, to which end appropriate mechanisms were established through the creation of the Documentation Center, which was responsible for documenting the work of the commissioners and organizing the documentation produced by the different offices of the CVR, so that it could subsequently be inventoried and transferred to the Ombudsman's Office. The existence of administrative legal provisions, the proximity of the events studied and the terms of the mandate granted to the CVR guaranteed the integrity of the collection of documents.

7.0 Consultation with stakeholders

7.1 Provide details of consultation about this nomination with the stakeholders in its significance and preservation.

Apart from the nominating institution itself, have other organizations or groups been consulted in the process of preparing the nomination – and, if so, did they support it or oppose it, or have useful comments to make?

The nomination involves the Ministry of Culture and the Ombudsman's Office, with the latter having served as the custodians of the information compiled by the CVR. The National Library of Peru has also been consulted, given its key role in the preservation of the national memory, and it has contributed its experience, advice and full support to the nomination.

8.0 Assessment of risk

Detail the nature and scope of threats to this documentary heritage.

Attach a separate statement if space insufficient. Be accurate and honest. If your document(s) is at risk for any reason, say so. UNESCO needs to know its true situation.

The material and media of these archives is perishable, flammable (wood paper, VHS tapes, cassette tapes), and guidelines and procedures are required for their proper maintenance, storage and preservation. The costs involved represent a burden on the Peruvian state, and it therefore receives support from the international community in meeting those costs.

Climate controlled exhibition areas and secure storage facilities are also required in order to safeguard the archives and protect them from theft or damage, given that at present the open shelf storage facilities being used are located in areas where their security cannot be guaranteed.

9.0 Preservation and Access Management Plan

9.1 Is there a management plan in existence for this documentary heritage?

YES

NO (X)

If yes, attach a summary of the plan. If no, please attach further details about current storage and custody of the materials.

The Ombudsman's Office include as part of their annual plans activities designed to ensure the preservation and dissemination of the archives being nominated.

1. Replacement of photographs, repainting of walls and the maintenance of lighting fixtures in the spaces where the photography exhibition "Yuyanapaq: To Remember" is displayed.
2. Security and maintenance of the IT system, development of databases for registration, description and access to information.
3. Ongoing provision of consultation, copying and information services for internal and external users, taking into account the different levels of confidentiality established.
4. Archival processing of the physical files and audiovisual items.

5. Ongoing digitization process of the different archives, in order to ensure their preservation and the efficiency of the services provided.
6. Elaboration and reproduction of material that can be presented to users.

Nevertheless, it is important to note that the institutions acting as custodians of the archives being nominated do not possess adequate budgets for the development of plans to provide climate controlled storage facilities.

10.0 Any other information

Detail any other information that supports the inclusion of this documentary heritage on the Regional Memory of the World Register. If the nomination is successful, how will you use this to promote the MoW Programme?

Attach a separate statement if space insufficient.

For the Peruvian state it is important that the documentary record be preserved of the period of violence experienced by the country for two decades. Some 70 percent of the victims of that violence were Peruvians from indigenous Andean and Amazonian groups. The archives being nominated set out in detail the perspectives of the victims and in this regard their inclusion in the Memory of the World would contribute to redressing the wrongs committed against them and the preservation of their identity for current and future generations.

Should the archives be accepted for inclusion in the MoW Program, this will be disseminated via the websites of the ministries of culture and justice; in addition, a public ceremony will be held to mark the awarding of the certificate granted by the MoW Program, and public and private sector institutions will be invited to nominate their collections for inclusion in the MoW Program.

ATTACHMENT III

MEMORY OF THE WORLD REGISTER FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN 2014

MANDATORY FOR ARCHIVAL MATERIAL

(In case of proposals which join more than one fund or collection, fill out a form for each one)

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT OR SET OF DOCUMENTS On the basis of the International Standard for Archival Description – ISAD (G) - ICA	
1. Identity statement area	
Reference code	PCM-CVR (Presidency of the Council of Ministers – Truth and Reconciliation Commission).
Title	Archives of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Council for Reparation, which bear witness to the political violence that occurred in Peru from 1980 to 2000.
Dates	2001 – 2003.

Level of description	Documentary heritage, Bibliographical unit.
Extent and medium of the unit of description	179 photographs, 93 DVDs, 10 volumes.
2. Context area	
Name of creator(s)	Truth and Reconciliation Commission [<i>Comisión de la Verdad y Reconciliación</i> – CVR]
Administrative / biographical history (maximum one page)	The Truth and Reconciliation Commission was created in June 2001, through Supreme Decree Number 065-2001-PCM, which was subsequently ratified and expanded by Supreme Decree Number 101-2001-PCM, "in order to clarify the process, events and responsibilities of the terrorist violence and of the human rights violations that occurred between May 1980 and November 2000, and to propose initiatives designed to affirm peace and harmony among all Peruvians, to strive to ensure national reconciliation, the rule of law and the strengthening of constitutional democracy". The Final Report was presented in August 2003.
Archival story	Supreme Decree 065-2001-PCM, under the terms of which the CVR was created, established in Article 7 that "upon completion of its duties, the documentary record collected by the Commission throughout its lifespan will be handed over, after having been inventoried, to the Ombudsman's Office, with its contents held in the strictest confidentiality". On April 19th 2004, the Ombudsman's Office created the Information Center for the Collective Memory and Human Rights (CI), which is responsible for conservation and access to the documentation produced by the CVR. In addition, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (CVR) designed and developed the photography exhibition "<i>Yupanapaq: To Remember</i>", which opened its doors for the first time in August 2003 in the Casa Riva Agüero. The exhibition constituted part of the documentary heritage handed over by the CVR to the Ombudsman's Office, the institution which on July 20th 2006 reopened the exhibition "<i>Yupanapaq: To Remember</i>" in the Museum of the Nation, the headquarters of the Ministry of Culture. In order to facilitate the use of these archives, the Information Center for the Collective Memory and Human Rights has created the following website: www.memoriaparalosderechoshumanos.pe
Immediate source of acquisition or transfer	Transfer
3. Content and structure area	

Scope and content	“Yuyanapaq: To Remember”: This archive is composed of 179 photographs and a museographical description. The exhibition contains photographs collected and reproduced by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission from the archives of a variety of print media, freelance photographers, news agencies, military institutions, human rights organizations, churches and family albums. Audiovisual record of the Public Hearings: Composed of 98 discs, this archive contains the testimonies of 388 victims, who recount their individual and collective experiences of violence. The testimonies were presented to society in public hearings and broadcast on state television. A total of 21 Public Hearings were held in areas where the most intense violence had occurred, particularly in areas with an indigenous population. Final Report: This publication contains the results of the investigation carried out by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission between 2001 and 2003. It describes from the perspective of the victims how the violence began, who the protagonists were, the principal location where events occurred and the types of crimes perpetrated against the population, such as extrajudicial executions, forced disappearances, torture, massacres, and sexual violence against women.
Appraisal, destruction and scheduling information	179 photographs in the photography exhibition “Yuyanapaq: To Remember”; 98 DVDs containing the 21 Public Hearings of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. 10 volumes containing the Final Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.
System of arrangement	Inventory. Thematic description.
4. Conditions of access and use area	
Conditions governing access Specify:	Unrestricted access
Conditions governing reproduction (Specify types of reproduction authorized)	Reproduction of the public hearings and the Final Report in digitized format is unrestricted. Authorization from the individual photographers is required for reproduction of the photographs contained in the exhibition “Yuyanapaq: To Remember”.
Language/scripts of material	Spanish, Ashaninka, Quechua.
Physical characteristics and technical requirements	Audiovisual, photographic documentation and a publication in a good state of preservation.
Finding aids	Quadriptych, inventory, catalogue and subject.
5. Allied materials area	

Existence and location of copies	The Final Report can be downloaded online at: http://www.cverdad.org.pe/ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=otQXZ8oRYKc
Related units of description	The High Level Multi-sector Commission and Council for Reparation are responsible for part of the documentary heritage of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.
Publication note	Steve Stern, Peter Winn, Federico Lorenz, Aldo Marchesi (Ed). 2013 <i>No hay mañana sin ayer. Batallas por la memoria histórica en el Cono Sur</i>. Lima: IEP. Yezer, Caroline 2007 <i>"Anxious Citizenship: Insecurity, Apocalypse and War Memories in Peru's Andes"</i>. Doctoral thesis. Durham: Duke University. Lisa Magarrelli, Leonardo Filippini (Ed.) 2006 <i>El legado de la verdad: La justicia penal en la transición peruana</i>. International Center for Transitional Justice. La Serna, Miguel 2012 <i>The Corner of the Living: Ayacucho on the Eve of the Shining Path Insurgency</i>. The University of North Carolina. Sebastian Chávez Wurm 2011 <i>Der Leuchtende Pfad in Peru (1970-1993)</i>. Erfolgsbedingungen widerständiger Politik.
6. Notes area	
Notes	All the CVR archives being nominated are held and managed by the Information Center for the Collective Memory and Human Rights of the Ombudsman's Office; those wishing to access these archives should visit the Center and request a free copy of the audiovisual, printed and photographic material.